

"(2) by adding at the end thereof the following: 'All funds so appropriated shall remain available until expended.'

*"College housing loans*

"Sec. 905. The second paragraph of section 404(b) of the Housing Act of 1950 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Where State law would prevent the institution (or all of the institutions) for whose students or students and faculty the housing is to be provided from cosigning the note, the Administrator shall instead require the approval of the corporation and the proposed project by such institution (or by any one or more of such institutions).'

*"Acquisition of certain housing by Secretary of Defense*

"Sec. 906. The first sentence of section 404 (a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ', or (3) any housing situated on or adjacent to a military installation which was (A) completed prior to July 1, 1952, (B) considered by the Department of Defense, prior to construction, as being necessary to meet an existing military family housing need and considered as military housing by the Federal Housing Commissioner, and (C) financed with mortgages insured under section 608 of the National Housing Act, including adjacent property constructed primarily to provide commercial facilities for the occupants of such housing'.

*"Forest Hills project in Paducah, Kentucky*

"Sec. 907. The Federal Housing Commissioner is authorized and directed to sell to the Paducah-McCracken County Development Council, Incorporated, of Paducah Kentucky, for use as a public facility (including such use by the Paducah Junior College as may be deemed appropriate by such Council), and for a total price of \$1,000,000, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the housing project in Paducah known as Forest Hills (a project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to August 11, 1955, and subsequently acquired by the Federal Housing Administration).

*"Payment in lieu of taxes by Hawaii Housing Authority*

"Sec. 908. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or any contract or rule of law, the Public Housing Commissioner shall approve a payment in lieu of taxes to be made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, in the amount of \$24,167.78, by the Hawaii Housing Authority to the city and county of Honolulu.

*"Transfer of land for urban renewal purposes by Philadelphia Housing Authority*

"Sec. 909. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and the United States Housing Act of 1937, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator and the Public Housing Commissioner are authorized and directed to consent to the transfer by the Philadelphia Housing Authority to the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority of all property acquired by the Housing Authority for low-rent housing project numbered Pennsylvania 2-51, on condition that (1) an amount which, together with any funds of the Housing Authority available for the purpose, is sufficient to pay and discharge all obligations incurred by the Housing Authority in connection with such low-rent housing project and owing at the time of transfer, will be paid by the Redevelopment Authority to the Public Housing Administration to be applied in satisfaction of the Housing Authority's obligations which it cannot meet with its own funds available for the purpose, and (2) the total amount so paid by the Redevelopment Authority will be included in the

gross project cost of its Whitman urban renewal project, Pennsylvania R-35.

"(b) The Housing and Home Finance Administrator and the Public Housing Commissioner are authorized to modify any contracts heretofore entered into and to take any other appropriate action necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (a).

*"Eligibility of certain local grants-in-aid*

"Sec. 910. Notwithstanding the date of the commencement of construction of the Fox Point hurricane dam in Providence, Rhode Island, local expenditures made in connection with such dam shall, to the extent otherwise eligible, be counted as a local grant-in-aid to the railroad relocation urban renewal project (Rhode Island R-8) in accordance with the provisions of title I of the Housing Act of 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar house bill (H.R. 12175) was laid on the table.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3049) to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist upon the House amendment, and request an immediate conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PATMAN, RAINS, MULTER, BARRETT, WIDNALL, FINO, and Mrs. DWYER.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4364) entitled "An act to provide for the free entry of one mass spectrometer for the use of Oregon State University and one mass spectrometer for the use of Wayne State University".

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8864) entitled "An act to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on September 28, 1962, and for other purposes".

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the

part of the House may have until midnight tonight, August 13, 1964, to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 4364, to provide for the free entry of one mass spectrometer for the use of Oregon State University.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight, August 13, 1964, to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 8864, to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on September 28, 1962, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight Saturday, August 15, 1964, to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 8000, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a tax on acquisitions of certain foreign securities in order to equalize costs of longer term financing in the United States and in markets abroad, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain resolutions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE FLANDREAU BOARDING SCHOOL

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11052) to declare that 80 acres of land acquired for the Flandreau Boarding School is held by the United States in trust for the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 2, insert:

"Sec. 2. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the title conveyed by this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do this to direct a question to the chairman of the

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to inquire whether or not the amendment to this bill and the others which he will present to the House are all germane to each and every bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, this is the first bill I shall call up. The amendments are all germane and are not of any particular importance except as part of the procedural matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DISPOSITION OF FUNDS ARISING FROM A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SHAWNEE TRIBE OR NATION OF INDIANS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8834) to provide for the disposition of the funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Shawnee Tribe or Nation of Indians, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 25, strike out all after "income" over to and including "States" in line 4 on page 4 and insert: "tax".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PREPARING A ROLL OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE FUNDS FROM AN INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION JUDGMENT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8080) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll of persons eligible to receive funds from an Indian Claims Commission judgment in favor of the Snake or Palute Indians of the former Malheur Reservation in Oregon, to prorate and distribute such funds, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, strike out lines 9 to 14, inclusive.

Page 3, line 15, strike out "5" and insert: "4".

Page 3, line 19, strike out "6" and insert: "5".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bills S. 2961 and S. 1169.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 74 I am recorded as not being present. I was, in fact, present, and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the majority leader if he will advise us as to the program for tomorrow.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the acting minority leader, it is planned tomorrow to call up the bill (H.R. 11904) to amend the National Defense Education Act.

In addition, other bills which have been previously announced may be in order.

There are three bills that have not yet been considered. It is intended to bring up S. 1006, previously announced, with regard to fishing vessel construction. In addition to that, there are other bills eligible under rules, which may or may not be brought up tomorrow, depending on the time situation:

H.R. 1686, referring to annuities to widows of Supreme Court Justices.

H.R. 3869, regarding technical agricultural assistance to Guam.

H.R. 11893, to retain "1964" on coins temporarily.

H.R. 7107, regarding the Fire Island National Seashore.

House Resolution 809, with regard to travel authority for the Committee on the Judiciary.

There are also three bills that may be called up under unanimous consent:

H.R. 2500, to equalize the treatment of Reserves and Regulars in the payment of per diem.

H.R. 10328, for the relief of certain commissioned officers of the Army or Air Force.

H.R. 12193, with regard to Armed Forces cash awards.

I shall later ask unanimous consent

that the House meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow. If that permission is granted, we will not come in on Saturday. Otherwise it will probably be necessary to meet on Saturday.

Mr. ARENDS. In other words, it is the purpose to come in at 10 o'clock tomorrow, complete a full day, with the program the gentleman has just announced, and then adjourn over until next Monday?

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

#### HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 217 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### ARE MISSILES IN CUBA?

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, we see in both the UP and AP reports of today that there have been new reported sightings of possible missiles in Cuba. In this instance, there was an explosion in Pinar del Rio, and there were some missiles 120 feet long believed to be removed from the area. It was reported by underground and refugee sources that the missiles, some 120 feet long, were at the La Guatana Military Base in Pinar del Rio Province. This was discovered as the result of an explosion that took place in the area, possibly of some of the missile apparatus.

Shortly thereafter, under the cloak of darkness, these long, large vehicles containing missiles were reported to be moved from the area and Fidel Castro personally, according to the press report, appeared at the site.

These reports have been persistent that missiles, perhaps capable of reaching the United States, continue to remain in Cuba. It has been established beyond a doubt that there are caves capable of housing such missiles.

I think the time has come that the American people be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that these missiles either are or are not still in Cuba. I think it is the time that onsite inspections if possible through the sponsorship of the Organization of American States be insisted on by the United States. The Stennis committee in its report of

recent date expressed alarm over recurring reports of remaining missiles and stated as a finding that the only way to disprove these reports was with on-site inspections.

Such inspections were a part of our demands on Russia during the missile crisis and quarantine period but were abandoned even before the quarantine was lifted. During the crisis it was acknowledged that the only reliable information on the number of missiles in Cuba was based on those cited by our air observers meaning those that were exposed to overflight photography. Actual inspection of missiles leaving Cuba aboard Russian ships was not carried out. Thus, the fact that there is no positive proof that some missiles did not remain in Cuba is obvious.

The Free Cuba Committee that reported these latest reports to the press has again raised this question and the people of the United States and of this hemisphere are entitled to an answer based upon foolproof detection methods. Of course, the administration denies knowledge based upon its limited intelligence reports of the existence of such missiles—which should surprise no one that remembers similar statements preceding the previous missile crisis.

It was practically admitted that our intelligence gathering people in that previous incident gave too little weight to Cuban escapee and exile reports. Could history be repeating itself? Only onsite inspections can answer the question.

#### CUBA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on the first reading of these reports that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] just mentioned, I had some concern too. But rather than take the reports at face value since they are reports of happenings that go back many months, these reports have all been checked out by the Department of Defense and by the governmental agencies. I checked this afternoon and the Department of Defense has issued a statement that there is no foundation that any intermediate missiles exist in Cuba, and that these reports have no real foundation at all as far as such missiles being in Cuba is concerned.

I thought that the Members of the House would like to know this.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMER. The gentleman, of course, is familiar with the Stennis report which indicates that there is no way of knowing whether there are missiles in Cuba or not and suggests that the only way to determine it is by on-site inspections and further persistent rumors are forthcoming. This is one of the most concrete examples. The only way to prove it one way or the other

is by on-site inspections. Is the gentleman objecting to on-site inspections and saying that on-site inspection is not needed?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Every one of us would like to have on-site inspection. There is no question about that. But we are having inspections through our overflights and our defense people know what type of missiles are there. Of course, that information is classified. The Department of Defense knows all about this and are right on top of the situation. I do not think we need to start false rumors here at this time.

#### AMENDMENT TO H.R. 11904—THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow when the House takes up consideration of amendments to the National Defense Education Act, it is my intention to offer a series of amendments to remove from H.R. 11904, section 209(c) and related sections which would prohibit institutions of higher learning from participating in more than one Federal loan program.

The proposal, as reported out by the House Committee on Education and Labor, now pending before the House would prevent institutions of higher learning from obtaining part of their funds from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the National Defense Education Act and another part of their funds from legislation previously approved by Congress to help the Nation's medical, dental, and nursing schools.

I regret very much the full committee including this recommendation in H.R. 11904 which will be debated in the House tomorrow. If this proposed concept included in H.R. 11904 were to prevail, it would create a great deal of confusion and hardship for the various universities of this country.

Such a limitation upon the universities in Chicago, for instance, in obtaining funds from more than one source, would play particular havoc with their ability to meet their constant, pressing, and ever-increasing needs. The great universities in my city which have separate medical schools, separate nursing schools, separate dental schools, and separate liberal arts colleges, and other specialized institutions such as engineering or law, would be severely handicapped in meeting the problems of expansion.

As a practical proposition, this would mean that the University of Illinois, Chicago University, DePaul, Loyola, or Northwestern, would have to elect whether they want to obtain Federal assistance from the National Defense Education Act or from legislation approved earlier providing specific financial assistance to medical, dental, or nursing schools.

While I can appreciate the committee's

intention to reduce the proliferation of lending programs by including this limitation in the bill so that all funds would flow from a single source, it is my judgment that the universities actually would suffer a considerable reduction in the money made available to them.

The single source approach would ultimately make less money available to the universities at a time when their needs are mounting. It does not appear logical to me to undo the program approved by an overwhelming majority in the House to provide funds for the specific needs of the Nation's medical, dental, and nursing schools and commingle available funds with all the other academic pursuits that one finds in our large universities.

Congress approved aid to our various medical schools because it was demonstrated that a particular need exists among these schools. It appears to me to be a miscarriage of equity now to attempt to turn the clock back.

Granted that the bill before us tomorrow authorizes greater expenditures. But we know that in reality, the total amount of money to be made available will never meet the amount that would be separately allocated for these special needs.

There are those who would argue that by retaining the present practice of permitting universities to draw their assistance from the two different sources, it would be conceivable to see a demand sometime in the future for specific funds to be established for other specialized fields, such as law, economics, and so forth.

Those who would submit this type of argument overlook the fact that in the final analysis, it is the Congress that decides these questions.

The Congress, quite properly, established a special program to help our medical, dental, and nursing schools because it was proven beyond any doubt that a specific need existed in this particular field.

It is with this thought in mind, Mr. Speaker, that I have advised the gentleman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN], sponsor of H.R. 11904, that I will offer such amendments and have asked her to accept them in the interests of our institutions of higher learning.

It is my understanding that the chair-lady of the subcommittee will consider favorably accepting amendments which would restore the loan program to the position under which it now operates, with universities free to draw their assistance from the aid-to-medical-school legislation for their medical schools and from the National Defense Education Act for their other needs.

#### WALTER M. BESTERMAN—A TRIBUTE TO A DEDICATED CIVIL SERVANT

(Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. O'NEILL) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, there are men high in the Government service who have won for themselves the deepest gratitude and the sincerest praise of the Congress of the United States and the people of this country and yet may never be mentioned, even as a footnote, in the history of this great Nation. The most noteworthy of these effective and selfless servants of the legislative branch of our Government is Walter M. Besterman who has just resigned as of the forthcoming September from his post as counsel to the House Immigration Subcommittee.

This anonymous worker in the legislative vineyard is without a question of a doubt the Nation's ablest and most knowledgeable expert in the field of immigration. It is a source of profound satisfaction and pleasure for me to reach out and hold up the work of Walter M. Besterman to the House of Representatives for the recognition is so amply earned not only because of his rigidly self-imposed anonymity, but because of the humane standards, the compassion, and the sound sense and practicality of his counsel and advice.

In fact, I hold it a tribute more factual than rhetorical to suggest that there are millions of people around the world who owe their post World War II security and happiness in part to this remarkable toiler for legislative justice. Besterman was not only immersed in the traditional decency of the American heritage. He sought not only to help the hundreds of thousands of refugees who were homeless and stateless and who represented the rejected human flotsam and jetsam of the greatest war of all time. Much more than that he wanted to help them within the practical limits acceptable under law and with the truest possible regard for the public interest and the American capacity to deal with the problem. He was not an undisciplined idealist or what is sometimes cynically called a do-gooder acting out of an overabundance of the milk of human kindness. Rather he made the greatest possible, practical, and compassionate use, out of the materials at hand, to produce results that served best the elected members of the committee on which he served and that, at the same time, implemented the American heritage of liberalism and asylum.

Moreover, Besterman recognized for himself the outposts of his influence as a counselor and never to my knowledge in the slightest degree preempted the field of decisionmaking which belongs exclusively to the committee and its chairman whose servant he was so loyally and so devotedly. Besterman researched and presented the facts with a strict and inflexible integrity for the whole truth and then he let the facts and the history behind them speak for themselves. When, as so often happened, his counsel and personal advice were sought by those who were charged with the responsibility for legislation and for action, he provided it in a manner that cast a penetrating shaft of light on the facts of a situation.

For 19 years his close and intimate, his diligent and tireless service as a staff chief, helped far more than is generally known, in the liberalization of immigration policy by the Congress of the United States. Indeed, if I had it to put into a single sentence, I would say that the force of his intelligence and his craftsmanship and knowledge, did good of course for the people from abroad who wanted to make their home in the United States, but it also served decisively the enlightened self-interests of this country.

The very best features of American immigration policy in those historic 19 years that Besterman served this Congress can be traced in no small part to the indefatigable energy and persistence, the unrelenting quest for truth and justice, that motivated this hardworking, dedicated, supremely honorable, and cooperative civil servant. In this sense Besterman served not only the Congress, and not only the unfortunate refugees and the innocent victims of the most vicious and the most devastating war of all time, but he served also the reputation, and, as they say, the image, of the Government worker.

It is men like Besterman who give the whole Government service a tone and a style, a reputation for high ideals and selfless dedication, that add dignity and stature to the 2 million civil employees in the Federal Government. When we speak of a Government servant like Besterman the matter of his pay, of the remuneration he gets, has no meaning. Besterman lent to the field of congressional legislation in his area the noblest quality of the ideals our country stands for.

How is this to be evaluated in terms of pay?

Civil servants like Besterman are underpaid no matter what pay they get. For this is the kind of work that makes an impression on history and that is without any kind of personal reward except the respect and the recognition of those of us who, as I am doing today, want the record to show that what they do that means so much to our interests as a nation, does not go without some manner of recognition and applause.

Finally, I regard it a piece of immense good fortune for the problems of world migration, that Walter M. Besterman, when he leaves here, will take the post of deputy director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in Geneva. It may very well be that this new post, dealing as it does with an organization of 39 nations, will widen the reach of Besterman's service for the good of man. The new post is especially pertinent for Mr. Besterman because he is himself so vitally responsible for the birth of this organization. And it is noteworthy that, pursuing the Besterman formula for human compassion in the area of migration, this very combination of governments is, as I speak, the body that in 13 years has taken 1.3 million European refugees out of their wandering wretchedness and resettled them where they could pursue useful and contented lives.

I take great pride in saluting Walter M. Besterman and congratulating him for his service to the Congress of the United States, to the refugees and workers of a desolated postwar Europe, and for holding high the reputation of the Federal civil service.

#### HUBERT HUMPHREY FOR VICE PRESIDENT

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include an address by Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, last evening I had the honor to listen to an outstanding address delivered to an audience of some 2,000 members of the National Association of County Officials. This address was delivered by a man who is attractive, prudent, and progressive. He is also a man who is well received in all States of the Union, among all our people.

He happens to be a man who is experienced in foreign relations and domestic affairs.

He is a man of the people who feels a compassionate concern for their welfare and who enjoys public service and is dedicated to it.

Mr. Speaker, this man's name is HUBERT H. HUMPHREY and under unanimous consent his address follows:

#### THE AMERICAN SYSTEM AND THE GREAT SOCIETY

(By HUBERT H. HUMPHREY)

It is fashionable today in American politics to look back with a touch of nostalgia to the good old days when the simple life still prevailed in this land. We hear a great deal about the need to recapture the simple and direct approach of our ancestors in solving our contemporary crises and challenges. Many people tingle with anticipation at the thought of reliving those golden days. And this call of the lost horizon possesses a certain appeal to persons weary of their charter membership in the crisis-of-the-week club.

In this stampede to the past it is generally forgotten that every generation has had its share of complex problems and crises. Read any period of our history and the lesson is always the same: Democracy in America is a difficult business. In fact, man's eternal struggle to govern himself is the most demanding of all human endeavors. This is just as true today as it was in the golden days of some unidentified past.

But every generation has heard its false prophets pleading for a return to the glories of yesterday, only thereby to sacrifice their right to participate in the building of today and tomorrow. One hundred years in the future—in the year 2064—I am confident there will be the same fervent pleas to recapture the virtues which guided Americans in the early decades of the nuclear and space age. Then we will suddenly become the hardy pioneers whose understanding of virtue and principle will provide the instant solutions to the problems of the interplanetary world of the 21st century. But depend upon it: This message will be just as false then as it is now.

Despite the problems and crises which have always been before us, democracy in America has prevailed. It has prevailed because each generation of Americans has joined in this struggle with the faith and courage displayed by our late President John F. Kennedy when he proclaimed in his inaugural address: "I